When it's time to take a fall out of your summer suit. It's time to call in yours and call on us for a substitute. Call and examine our new and complete line of Fall Suitings, Hats and Shoes.

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Of all kinds of brick and stone work Prices on application.

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THE MICHIGAN HOUSE, corner of Oak and Sixth Streets, Red Jacket Lot 23 and 24, block 13, Calumet, known as the George's property on Lake Linden road. Lote 1 and 2, block 9, Tamarack City.

Also improved and unimproved Farm Lands for sale and to lease. A large lot of Timbered Lands, in this and adjoining county, for sale Abstracts of Title furnished. Taxes paid or non-residents.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED J. A. SHERMAN.

toom S. Strobel Bld.. Houghton. Mich

JOB WORK

Neatly Executed at the Office of the

Calumet and Red Jacket News.

B. B. TIME-TABLES.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R. R.

*Daily *Daily except Sunday.

Passenger Trains on H. & C. R. R

7.45 12 15 5.00.	LY	Ar p m	B m	8 11
7.45 12 15 5.00.	Lake Lin	cen	2.00	8.0
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Dally .Dally except Sunday



Time Table:

In effect September 14, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTON For Detroit, the east and the Gogeb-ic Range 9:00 For Chicago and Marquette 2:26 [

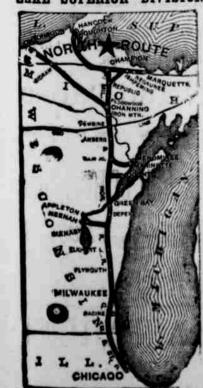
TRAINS ARRIVE HOUGHTON From Marquette, Chicago and the Gogebic Range, From Detroit and the east.
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

For tickets, time tables and other inform tion apply to J. H. FORD, Ticket Art. Had Jacket Mich.

Map of

& St. Paul Hallroad.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION



SOLID TRAINS FAST TIME! PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS. pon agents on the Northern Pen-lickets via the Milwaukes & Northern W.E. TYLER Commercial Act. Hepublic Mich

Portage Lake News

Improvements Being Commenced on the Bridge

Belonging to the Railroad.

Something Wrong With the Deme cratic Committee-Other Twin City News.

Repairs have been commenced or the Mineral Range rallroad bridge running under the county's Iron bridge across Portage Lake. Four car loads of piles have been received and will be driven under the middle of each spar. Iron cross beams will rest on this piling and support the spans. The draw has aleady received extra support by the running of wire cables from either end over the cross beams at the top of the center of it. When the trussle approach to the bridge, at the Houghton end, has been made solid by the filting in of rock as proposed, there will be no doubt of the strength of the entire crossing.

It was stated by a railroad man, who hould know, that the company has no intention of building a new bridge and also that the running of standard guage trains to Calumet so much longed for by the business men of that place, is not likely to occur before spring. The state of business of the D., S. S. & A. is not such at present as to warrant the unnecessary expense of an 1 on bridge across Portage Lake nor is the company likely to make, until absolutely necessary any change that would result in a less ening of income as the running of through trains to Calumet would. With the hoped for revival of business these things will come. At present the passenger bus iness especially is very light. A traveling man frequently using the South Shore line said the travel was the lightest be had known for years.

L. Hennes & Co., of Houghton, have added a wood yard to their fuel supply business. They have arrived at the econ omy of handling the wood too. The wood is delivered unsawed onto their dock, the west end of the dock being used. Here saw machines, operated by steam from the tug Annie R. Hennes, cut it into stove length. On account of the Mineral Range tracks it would be inconvenient for the delivery teams to get to the dock to load so an ingenious device has been resorted to to transfer the wood south of the track to the yard near the store easily accessible to the team. A chute has been constructed on an incline, similar to those used in filling ice houses and which over the track considerably more than clears the car tops. In this chute an endless chain runs returning on the under side and a lot of carriers attached to the chain carry up the wood stick by stick. At the top, the wood released, runs by gravity down branch chutes placed at angles to the main chute to the yard. If we mistake not the credit for t3is arrangement reall belongs to our departed friend, Peter Gott-

There is a lack of management some where on the part of the democratic county committee, say many of the rank and file of the party. J. A. Prout, the "Cornish Cyclone," arrived in Houghton Wednesday, supposing arrangements had been made for him to deliver four speeches in the county. He had not been advertised, the chairman of the county com mittee was in Marquette, and one of the faithful took Mr. Prout in tow. It was finally decided to storm the Atlantic. No preparations having been made or notice given, no hall could be secured and no meeting was possible. "The Cyclone" is said to be all that his nickname expresses and there are many who would like to hear him.

The harvest social announced to be given this evening by the Boys' Brigade at the Congregational church has been postponed. The Ladies' Aid society is planning a big social and oyster supper for next Friday evening, and it was thought the two would come too near

together. Everyone has undoubtedly seen Uncle Tom's Cabin. If this is true, it is just as true that many would like to see it again. Both these statements have been true for years. The opportunity will be given at St. Patrick's Hall Tuesday evening, Oc.

tober 20. The republican county committee will make arrangements for meetings at the Atlantic mine, Sidnaw, Kenton and Kitchi in the near future. All of these places are anxious to have speakers ome among them.

George Taylor has resumed his work in Wright & Stringer's Hancock office. The change was necessitated by the election of John M. Wagner as secretary and treasurer of the Sturgeon River lumber company.

To RENT-The new Goggin store, two doors west of A. Kauth's corner. The store is finished in the latest style with steel ceiling, plate glass front, etc.

The Sarah Sheldon is unloading coal at Pick Me Up. the Mineral Range dock. This is the last cargo to be unloaded at this dock this

Mrs. Benny, mother of Mrs. Thomas Smart, has returned from a visit with riends in Wisconsin.

J. E. O'Neil is having his livery barn on Tescuco street, Hancock, re-roofed and enlarger.

Frank Freeman, of Flint, Mich , is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fred Nichols, of Hancock.

Candidates Fred Lean and W. E.

A PLEA FOR PLAIN FOOD. lints That May Nave Many Doctors' Bill It is not a generally understood fact,

but a fact nevertheless, that some of the wealthiest and most luxurious appear-ing people live on the plainest food, There are children in the families of millionaires who would no more be permitted to partake of such meals as are given to the children of many a laboring man than they would be allowed to use articles that were known to be poisonous Many a mechanic's little ones live on meat, warm bread, all the butter they want, and that of an inferior quality, coffee as much as they choose, and cheap bakers' cake, which is in itself enough to ruin the digestion

The children of one family make their breakfast of oatmeal or some other cereal and milk, with bread at least 24 hours old, a little, very little, butter, sometimes none at all. The breakfast is varied by corn bread, well done, a little zwieback and sometimes stale bread dip-ped in egg and cracker crambs and browned with butter. A fresh egg is often the only article outside of farinaceous food that they are allowed. For dinner, which is the middle of the day, they have some well cooked meat, one or two vegetables, a cup of milk if they like it, or weak cocoa, with plenty of bread and butter and a simple dessert. Supper, which is a very light meal, frequently consists of graham crackers or brown bread and milk or the pudding.

A few days ago, in a call at the hous of a workingman, there were five children seated at a table, on which was a large dish of meat, swimming with gravy, in which potatoes had been cooked. These potatoes were saturated with fat and almost impossible of digestion by any person of ordinary constitution. There were hot rolls, soggy looking and smoking from the oven; parsnips fried in lard and reeking with the grease. A pile of cheap cakes, sufficient to fill a good sized four quart measure, stood on one corner of the table; also two pies, with crust containing so much lard that they looked absolutely greasy There was coffee, dark and rank look ing and worse smelling, and this the children were indulging in quite as much as they pleased. They are like little wolves, with an unnatural and ferocious appetite. Two of them had pasty, unhealthy looking complexions; was evidently suffering from some skin disease; the elder of the group had as ugly looking eruption on his face and ears, and the entire lot were living examples of the results of a mistaken sysem of feeding. It was no surprise to the visitor to hear, a few days later, that two of them were very ill, one hopelessly so, with cholera morbus.

That the death rate among such peo-ple does not increase with frightful ra-pidity is the one thing that the thoughtful persons and philanthropists never ease to wonder at.

The parents of these children would undoubtedly have said that they gave the little ones the best they could af-ford, but this was just exactly the cause of all the troubles. They gave them too much and too expensive food. A proper diet would have cost a third of the money and would have saved health and doctors' bills, to say nothing of their lives .- New York Ledger

There is a story about the famous Brook farm experiment to the effect that several of the most distinguished members, Hawthorne among them, found the place so uncongenial that they used to lean over the pigsty and scratch the pigs' backs for amusement. When, however, it became Hawthorne's duty to feed the pigs, he drew the line. Scratch a pig's back he might; feed a pig he would not. His daughter, Mrs. Lathrop, denies that he was a finical man. She writes in the Cambridge Mag-

"Hawthorne could work with his hands too. He heed many a vegetable garden, planted sunflowers, of which he was a thorough admirer, cut bean poles cheerily and ste his personally raised fresh vegetables with the best of us. He did not fear to help his wife in their early married life by doing the house work when she was not strong enough. Moreover, he did not do it with surly innuendoes and sudden snarlings, nor did he abruptly stop and sit down to niggardly reproach. He washed dishes and cleaned knives and cooked like a prince of fairy tale reliability and gen

Hopeless. The young man who was sitting straight up on his wheel drew alongside a man who was riding with a hump on

his back. "Roads are fine this morning." he

"I've seen better," briefly answered the other. "Of course. But I mean they are good

ousidering that it rained day be "Ever try one of these pneumatic sad-

'One of whose pneumatic saddles?" "Anybody's."

"No." "What do you think is the prope rear for a 23 pound roadster machine?" "Haven't any idea."

'That's a mighty fine wheel you're riding, anyhow."
"On the contrary, it's the poorest ma

chine I ever saw. I'm going to trade it off and get a better one. The young man gave it up and fell back.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mild Request.

Fair patient—Is there no way of tell-ing exactly what is the matter with me? Dr. Emdee—Only a post mortem ex-amination would reveal that. Fair Patient—Then, for heaven's sake, make one. I don't see why I should camish at such a time as this.

Silk dresses rustle much more loudly in dry weather, because they are almost devoid of moisture and the friction between their folds is considerable and noisy. When rain is impending, the silks absorb a portion of the moisture and become almost stlent.

Why She Took It.

That Campaign of Education The Yattor, wishing that this should fairly be a campaign of education and firmly believing the more people are educated the stamped and any state of the control of the co

REPUBLIC'S DANGER.

Bryanism and McKinleyism Both Fraught with Evil.

MACAULAY'S FAMOUS PROPHECY.

er Republic Will Be Laid Waste in th Twentieth Century as the Reman Empire Was in the Pifth, with This Differspee, That the Muss and Vandals Will Have Been Engendered in Your Own Country, by Your Own Institutions."

Bryanism threatens the nation with well-nigh irreparable disaster through destruction of its credit, repudiation of its obligations, debasement of its currency and subversion, if not pros titution, of its supreme judiciary.

McKinleyism threatens the na-tion with continuance of hard times through the mischleyous application of mistaken, fallacious and condemnable economic theories, through sinister taxation of the many for the selfish, special profit of the few, through a continuance of that class legislation which has in the past contributed more than any other cause to the enkindling of the present discontent and agitation. For more than a third of a century one economic fallacy after another has been cultivated, one financial folly after another has been perpetrated by the Republic an party. And the social and financial heresies which afflict the nation today are the legitimate harvest of the seed sown by the adherents of Republican

What wonder, then, that the nation stood aghast when the capture of the Chicago convention by the disciples of Populism and the fomenters of agra-rian and anarchistic agitation left open no apparent alternative for the voters of America other than a choice be-tween the evils of Bryanism, portent ous and terrible in anticipation though happily, as yet, never tested by practical experience, and the evils of McKinleyism, only too unfavorably known by past unfortunate results. In view of there considerations, Macaulay, contained in his famous let-ter to Mr. Handall, the author of the "Life of Jefferson." The great historter to Mr. Randall, the author of the "Life of Jefferson." The great historian's words could hardly portray more vividly the actual conditions prevailing in this country during the earlier portion of the present campaign than if they had been written contemporaneously and upon the spot. His forecast of the possibilities of the future for America was contained in these words: "Distress everywhere makes the la-

"Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is nonstrous iniquity that one man should monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. For you (the United States) the majority is the government, and has the rich always at its mercy.

"On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith; on the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne or ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of

"I seriously apprehend that you will be some season of adversity do things that will prevent a return of prosperity. There will be, I man, appliation. The spoilwill canne from spoliation. When a seek ty enters on a downward course, eithe civilization or liberty will perish. Eithe some Crear or Napoleon will seize the reli-of government with a strong hand, or you some Crear or Napoleon will be according to your republic will be as fourfully plundered and laid waste in the twentisth century as the Roman eropire was in the fifth, with this difference that the Huns and Vendals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

Fortunately for the American p ple, danger of an early consumma of the evils predicted by Macaulay been postponed, if not averted, by the patriotic exertions of the members of the National Democratic party in so promptly repudiating the communistic conspiracy of Chicago and in unfuring anew the old banner of genuine ing anew the old bagner of genuine Democracy with the glorious legends of the Indianapolis declaration of prin-ciples inscribed upon its folds, and the names of Palmer and Buckner emblasoned across its star-sprent field. Their triumphant election would forever destroy the possibility of fulfillment of the remarkable forecast of the great English writer.
The election of a mere opportunist
like Mr. McKinley would afford no

such comforting guarantee, while the success of Bryan at the polls would almost insure the immediate accomplishment of the malign results so vividly predicted.—C. Vey Holman.

Free Coinage Defrands Labor, Chicago pletform proposes to the coin of the United States neans of the free, unlimited and in pendent coining of silver by our government, and by the energice of the power of the nation to compel the acceptance of depreciated coins at their nominal value, thereby working an injustice to creditors, defrauding the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, robbing possioned soldiers of a part of their possions contracting the currency by the expulsion of gold cells from circulation, injuring in not destroying, demestic trade and foreign commerce. National Democratic Campaign Text Book.

M'KINLEY OUGHT TO KNOW.

M'KINLEY OUGHT TO KNOW.

He flery Living Thirty Years Under Protection Had flemething to Do with Hringing on Hard Times.

It has remained for McKinley to announce that he has at last discovered "the real cause of the hard times." In a recent speech he asked what was the cause, and immediately answered himself by saying: "The reason is not hard to discern. For more than thirty years we lived in this country under a protective tariff." Every Simon-pure, Populisto-proof Democrat on this continent tective tariff." Every Simon-pure, Pop-ulisto-proof Democrat on this continent knew, years ago, that the mischevious doctrine of protection for protection's sake was a misuse of governmental functions that could only produce dis-aster, and every such Democrat is America will do all he can in November to prayen the svil consequences of to prevent the evil consequences of a possible return to that infamous Re-publican policy by voting for Palmer

SOME OF THE SILVER KINGS

Rich Off the National Tendury. |New York World |

No story showing the wealth and in No story showing the wealth and in-fluence of the silver kings would be complete without special reference to W. A. Clarke of Montana. This gen-tleman is worth \$40.000,000. Since the present campaign opened he has been one of the conspicuous workers in the cause of free silver. As recently as the 3d of this month he was closseted a long time with the Bryan managers. Mr. Clarke is one of the principal owners of the very valuable Anaconda mine of Montana. In order to show the value Montana. In order to show the value of this property it should be mentioned that in October, 1895, a one-quarter inthat in October, 1895, a one-quarter in-terest in this mine, representing 300,006 shares, was sold to an English syndi-cate for \$25 a share, or \$7,500,000. The capital stock is \$30,000,000, divided into 1,200,000 shares. It is a copper mine, but sliver as a by-product is taken from it in large quantities—just how much it is impossible to learn. In this city there are several publications de-voted to mining interests that receive voted to mining interests that receive much of their news direct from the mining camps. To this information is attached the condition that the entire and that no names or any other

particulars shall be made public.
David H. Moffat, the Denver banker has made \$40,000,000 through his mining interests. He made it rapidly and interests. He made it rapidly and easily. Besides being president of the First National bank of Denver, he owns large interests in the Maid of Erin mine of Leadville, and in the famous Holy Moses, Mammoth, Victor and Amethyst mines at Creede and rich properties at Cripple Creek, Ouray, Amen and other camps in Colorado.

Aspen and other camps in Colorado.

The Maid of Erin mine is capitalised at \$3,000,000, divided into \$00,000 shares. It has paid \$740,000 in dividends. Gold. silver, lead and copper are taken out of the mine. The Victor mine is capi-talized at \$1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares. It has paid \$605,000 in divi-dends. In July last a dividend of 10 per cent, was declared. Mr. Moffat was a Republican presidential elector in 1892. He went over to the Silver party before the Chicago convention and did his utmost to secure the silver platform. When it became necessary to gather together a fund to carry on the campaign Mr. Moffat was unhesitatingly placed in charge of this work. It is said that within a short time he had organized a pool that yielded \$200,-600 on the first demand, and that it could be depended upon to yield as much more as was necessary. The money is not sent to the Democratic national committee, but is spent by the silver syndicate in its own way. Mr. Moffat and Senator John P. Jones have held many conferences as to the plan for fastening free sliver on the people. Senator Jones is worth \$25,000,-000, and the people of Nevada look up to him in much the same way as the people of Colorado look up to Mr. Moffat. He is a sliver man before he is anything else. In June 26, 1892, he declared that if congress repealed the Sherman silver purchasing law a silver party would be forme there would be a breaking up of the repealed, a silver party has been formed, and the rest of the prophecy's fulfillment may be seen four weeks from tomorrow, when election day shows how the peo ple regard the small group of pluto crats, of which Senator Jones, of Ne wada, is a distinguished representative. When in 1873 silver was worth more

than gold in the open market at the ratio of 16 to 1, Senator Jones and all the mine owners wanted gold made the money standard. They could sell their silver in the open market and they wanted a monopoly of the United States mints for their gold. As fresh discoveries of silver and improved mining machinery more than doubled the output of silver it became "cheaper" than gold at a ratio of 15 to 1. Then the mine owners began the increasing agitation to force the government to buy silver at an artificial price not warranted by the market rate. They market without the help of the mints so that they only ask a monopoly of the mints for their silver. That is their dtion today.

lata have already cost the governm 146,000,000, losses on silver purchased.

What Free Coinage Would Teach. The ultimate result is not at all une tain. After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering, and mis-ery the American people will at last re-gale easity of mind and arrive again at gain entity of mind and arrive again at some very simple conclusions: That, if you call a peck a bushel, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard, you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a square yard an acre, you will have more acres but not more land; and if you call 30 cents, or 1 cent, or a bit of paper a dollar, you will have more dollars, but not more wealth. Indeed, a great deal less chance of wealth for you will have far less credit, because far less honesty. We shall them have learned again that the wit of man cannot —although insanity trice very hard—inerything you have to cell will be and everything you have to huy will be sheap. And having got hold of these sim-ple truths, the American people will then in sackeloth and sakes repent of this in-mane free coinage debauch.—Carl Schura.

Lower Wages. If Mr. Bryan should be elected prest dent on Nov. I every wage-earner in the United States would be working on Nov. 4 for leas wages than he received on Nov. 2. By the votes of the Ameri-can people he would be pitchforked in-sthatly into lower wages. His day's pay on the silver standard basis would buy only ope-half, what it housely wages. pay on the silver standard basis would buy only one-half what it bought under the gold standard. Does he think he could get his pay doubled to make his wages equal to what they had been? Does he think that when employers opes he think that when employers erer going into bankruptcy or stoppins usiness by the thousands because all ecurity was diminished and because ill credit was destroyed—does he think that, with ruin upon the nation, any employer would raise wages?

Gold Does Not Demand Cotnage Mr. Bryan said at Portland: "We are for gold as well as silver, but hold that gold should not demand a monopoly of coinage." Gold does not demand coinage. It is worth as much in the market as at the mint, quite regardless of our mint valuation. Lendon Parts our mint valuation. London, Paris Berlin, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Shang-hall and Yokohama would gladly take all our gold. They clamor and com-pets for it. It has a world-value pete for it. It has a world-value. Whatever we coin is more to the benefit of the government and the country than to the gold producers. The silver trust is in a very different position. It demands the privilege of taking it cents' worth of its bullion to the mint and having it stamped as a legal-tender, 100-cent dollar at the people's expense.—New York World.

go Pintform Not Democratic De

Highest of all in Leavening Power.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOLTS BOY ORATOR.

Prominent Illinois Democratic Newspaper Out for Palmer.

BRYAN IS NOT A DEMOCRAT.

meerat of Political Integrity Can Hesitate Between Palmer and Bryan-True Democracy Met at Indianapolia and Held Fast to Teachings of the Party's Illustrious Founders and In-

The Quincy Herald, one of the oldest and most prominent Democratic news-papers in the state of Illinois, has illed down the Bryan flag and hoisted the Palmer standard. In a recent is-sue The Herald has an editorial over two columns in length, giving the reaone for its transfer of allegiance. The eading points of the article are sub-

"The Herald has been a Democratic paper sixty-one years. It is now a
Democratic paper. It will remain
Democratic. The miscegenation with
Populism accomplished in the Chicago latform was never approved by this paper; but, so long as only Bryan and McKinley were in the field of choice, it felt compelled to give the Nebraskan the weight of preference. But, since the day of nomination in Chicago, Bry-an's Democracy has been steadily fading into invisibility, while the Populistic colors of his creed glare in ex-

"As the campaign progresses it be comes more and more evident that Bryan's only legitimate place therein is at the head of the Populistic forces The Chicago nomination merely adver-tises the fact that Populism is attempt ing to swallow the Democratic party. The measure of its success in that great gustatory feat will depend on the number of votes saved for true Democratic principles by the unselfish and patriotic movement of Palmer and Buckner by the National Democracy

at Indianapolis "Mr. Bryan's own record and pres ent attitude forbid that he demand Democratic support. He is the nominee of an alleged Democratic conven-tion, that refused the courtesy of an approving word for the only Demo-crat who has occupied the presidential chair for twenty-eight years. He was nominated on a platform nine parts
Populist to one Democratic. The
whole trend of politics since his nomination identifies him more and more with Populism. His nomination at Chicago was accomplished by Populistic influences working within the Demo cratic party, and the same influence dropping their Democratic alias and known in St. Louis by their right name, made him the regular nominee of the Populist party for president of the United States.

"The principles upheld by the great leaders of the party have been ruth essly cast aside by this limber-tongued Nebraskan. The teachings of Jefferso Jackson, Benton, Tilden, Cleveland are whistled down the wind by the wordy young champion of Populism. "But Democracy and Populism are not synonyms, and the support of a

candidate so identified with Populism and hostile to Democratic traditions has been increasingly irksome to Democrats. The Democratic rejection of the Chicago candidate and platform has strengthened with the flight of time. Every day's reports have served to confirm what was only too well known before: William J. Bryan is not a Democrat, does not stand on a Democratic platform, and had not been a Democrat for a long time previous to his appearance in this campaign as a champion of Populist principles and the chosen candidate of the Populist

party for president. "The Democratic rejection of Popt lism and its candidate culminated at Indianapolis. There was a Democratic convention. In it was no taint of Populism, no bids for the support of narchy, no revolutionary deliverances In the Indianapolis convention there was not a delegate who is not a Democrat cherishing the traditional principles and illustrious leaders of the old party. There was no Populism, flatism, pater-nalism—only oid-fashioned Democracy holding fast the teachings of the illustrious men who founded the party and then made its history glorious.

candidates named are worthy the platform and the party's best tra

"Palmer and Buckner and the platform on which they stand are as truly form on which they stand are as truly personal and their platforms are Populistic. No Democrat whose political integrity has not been contaminated by the dangerous vagaries of Populism can hesitate between Palmer and Bryan if in search of a candidate for whom he may vote and remain a Democrat.

"The Herald will not travel in th Populistic procession, but will give such aid as it can to a movement de-signed to save a future for the Democratic pasty when the transient vogue of Populistic vagaries comes to an enand they are consigned to oblivion with other kindred crazes."

Bryan Deceives About Mexican Dollars Mr. Bryan says that the reason tha the Mexican silver dollar can be bought in Wall street at 53 cents is because it not a legal tender in this country and that you cannot pay your taxe with it or pass it in trade, while unde free coinage our silver dollar would be a legal tender, and you could pay your taxes with it and pass it for 100 your taxes with it and pass it for 100 cents in trade. Mr. Bryan did not tell his audience that the Mexican dollar is a legal tender in Mexico and passe there for a dollar, and that in passin it for a dollar they ask twice as much or more for everything they give you for that dollar as you would have to pay for the same thing across the rive in Texas. Nor does Mr. Bryan tel them that while our silver dollar is not a legal tender in Mexico, we can never theless get two Mexican silver dollars in Mexico for one of our silver dollars -George E. Rogers.

Wheat at 75 cents, with the great re duction in freight charges, means pros-perity to the western farmer, and cotton at 8% cents means a glori thanksgiving to the millions in thanksgiving to the millions in the south. The gos sel, according to Bryan, clearly states that neither wheat nor cotton has any right to advance, with aliver in the last stages of decline, and their outrageous conduct may fitly be called the "erime of 1896."—Louisville (Ky.) Post.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

For Pedro score cards and markers, go to the News office.

Smokers, if you have falled to find a cigar to suit you, try "Heimlich's Grown," the best in the market.

Speed and salety are the watch words of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily, safely and never fails. Asthma, bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Our lodge room can be rented for etings on Saturday evenings. SIVERT OLSON

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is an an iseptic, soothing and healing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc. and cures piles like magic. It instantly EAGLE DECO STORE. stops pain.

Go to the City Bakery! r your fine pas ries. Angel food, fruit cake always on Cream puffs Fridays and Satur-

A hacking cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who bas it. One Minute Cough Cure will quickly put an end to it.

EAGLE DRUG STORE.

The Best We Mave.

Insist on getting a "La Emoresse" 10-cent cigar. All first-class dealers sell them, try 'em, like 'em. Equal to im-

Many lives of usefulness have been cut hort by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Care. EAGLE DRUG STORE

To Laurium Taxpayers. I hereby give notice that all village axes should be paid up by next Monday.

October 19, to avoid extra charges.

GEORGE MONROE, Village Treasurer. Tetter, ecsema and all similar skin roubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Whitch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once restores the tissues to their natural con-

dition, and never fails to cure piles. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Adam Schanf Planes The celebrated Adama Schaaf pianos high grade in every respect-are for sale at Foley's Bazaar on easy monthly payments to suit purchasers.

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They are so little you hardly know you re taking them. They cause no griping. yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Small in size, great in results EAGLE DRUG STORE

The bread and cake of the Huperlo Bakery can be had at the following agenies: James Lisa's, Mrs. Hoskin's, Red lacket; Martin Kuhn's, J. C. Lean's Peter Olcem's, Calumet Village, and Weisenauer's, Gullbaul's, Lake Linden. A tresh supply is left at these agencies every iny, and the prices are as low as the lowest

Many political speakers, clergymen, ingers and others who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent huskiness and laryngitis. Its value as a preventive is only equaled by its power to afford instantaneous re-EAGLE DRUG STORE.

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of \$20,000 worth of clothing, dry goods, hoes, mackintoshes, ladies' capes, wrappers, etc. Goods will be sold at your own orice. No money refused and no charge for examining the goods. Come and avail yourself of this grand oppor-SAM MAWHENCE, tunity.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, ruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped bands, chilbiains. corns, and all skin eruptions, and posttively cures piles, or no pay required. It s guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by D. T. Macdonald.

Mutual Fire Insurance company of Houghton and Keweenaw counties, or ganised in 1890 according to the laws of the State of Michigan, will insure proper ty of its mem ers. Have paid fire los over \$8,000 during its existence. The company paid back during the last year to sixty-two of its members of hve years' standing 68 per cent of their premium amounting to \$3,502. Will pay back curing this year on the same rate to thirty-six members of five years' stand-ing \$1,447. On the first day of July the company had 414 members, \$351, 320 worth of property insured, and \$7,611.27 in treasury. For further par-

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